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SOURCE Chokuk T'ongsin (Fatherland News), No 8, published by Chokuk T'ongsin-sa.

SURVEY OF KOREAN POPULATION IN MANCHURIA

The total population of Koreans in Manchuria today can only be estimated; neither the figures announced by the Japanese during their control of Manchuria nor by the Chinese Nationalist regime during its administration of Manchuria were based on accurate census records. Data believed to be as accurate as available sources permit for the given years indicated below are as follows:

Year	Population	Av Yearly No of Dependents Who Joined Settlers	Source	Remarks
1908	323,808	--	Survey by Japanese Consul-Gen	--
1928	Approximately 490,000	8,300 for preceding 20 yr	<u>Manchurian-Mongolian Yearbook</u> (Manmong Nyonkam), 1928	--
1931	595,158	--	<u>Japan Year-book, 1931</u>	487,959 (<u>Manchukuo Yearbook, Manchu Nyonkam</u>), 1931
1937	968,484	--	Survey by Japanese Consul-Gen	4,025 Koreans in Kwantung Peninsula (Port Arthur-Dairen), 1937
1938	1,056,120	16,600 for preceding 10 yr	Survey by Manchukuo Govt	--

- 1 -

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Av Yearly No of Dependents Who Joined Settlers</u>	<u>Sources</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1940	1,145,028	--	(Same as above)	1,162,127 (<u>Manchukuo Review</u> , Manchu Chekuk Kaenan); 4,483 Koreans in Kwantung Peninsula; 1940
1941	Approximately 1,300,000	--	Japanese Govt-Gen in Korea	Same figure in <u>Japan Year-book</u> , 1941
1943	1,414,144	71,600 for preceding 5 yr	<u>Manchukuo Today</u> (Manchukuk Hyonse) published by Manchuria News Agency	1,117,892 (<u>Manchukuo Year-book</u>) 1943; 1,300,000 <u>[sic]</u> left out in survey; 6,420 Koreans in Kwantung Peninsula

The figures in the second column do not include the following groups: the Korean population in the Kwantung Peninsula; the Korean miners and fishermen numbering 110,000 [not permanent settlers] in the mining regions of northeastern Manchuria and in the fishing areas adjacent to the Soviet Maritime Province; and Koreans scattered throughout the remote regions of Manchuria, roughly estimated at 403,000.

If these figures were included, the total Korean population in Manchuria just before the Japanese capitulation may have reached 2 million. The Japanese surrender and the consequent repatriations decreased the Korean population in Manchuria to 1,200,000. About 90 percent of those who stayed in Manchuria are permanent settlers, mostly farmers.

The Koreans in Manchuria are found in some 20 cities, including Mukden and Ch'ang-ch'un, and in the six provinces of Kirin, Sungkiang, Liaotung, Liaosi, Heilungkiang, and Jehol. They are also in Port Arthur and Dairen and in Inner Mongolia.

The distribution of the Korean population according to regions (sources for 1938, Manchukuo Today; for 1940, Manchukuo Review; for 1943, Manchukuo Today), is as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kirin	600,194	681,093	787,922	--
Sungkiang	130,709	183,858	247,991	--
Liaotung	191,995	264,305	287,072	According to <u>Manchukuo Today</u> the 1939 Korean population in Liaotung was 219,834, an increase of 27,839 over 1938

- 2 -

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<u>Province</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Liaosi	3,175	18,787	68,770	Manchukuo Today gives 1939 population as 16,822, an increase of 13,647 over 1938
Heilungkiang	10,476	5,925	8,651	--
Jehol	1,033	969	1,500	--
Inner Mongolia	3.6	7,190	12,238	Manchukuo Today gives 5,254 for 1939
Port Arthur, Dairen	<u>4,025</u>	<u>4,356</u>	<u>6,420</u>	--
Total	941,903	1,164,483	1,420,564	

In the above table, the figures for 1938 do not include 30,606 Koreans in the South Manchurian Railway District. Only the years for which complete figures are available for the respective provinces are shown.

As is apparent from the above table, the greatest concentrations of Korean population in Manchuria are found in the areas along the Tumen and Yalu rivers, i.e., in Kirin Province, the eastern part of Liaotung Province, and the southern part of Sungkiang Province. They are concentrated in the areas centering around Mukden, Ch'ang-ch'un, and Harbin. There is a heavy concentration (617,000) in the Yen-chi, Ho-lung, Wang-ch'ing, Hun-ch'un, and Antung areas. In these areas the Korean population constitutes three fourths of the total number of inhabitants. About 95 percent of the Koreans are farmers. The exceptions are in the industrial centers of Mukden, Ch'ang-ch'un, Mu-tan-chiang, An-shan, and Fu-shun.

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- 3 -

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